

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—N^o. 878.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large Apple and Peach Orchard; Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE;

The following Tracts of
L. A. N. D.

CONVEYED by John Fowlersq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,

Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollect. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.

Fayette, May 27, 1803.

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE,
Replevin Bonds, Blank Notes,
Sheriff's Bonds, Consta-
ble's Blanks, Blank
Deeds. &c. &c.

ALEXR. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store, (in the brick house adjoining their old stand, on the upper side, opposite the court-house) a very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY,
HARD-WARE,
QUEENS', GLASS & CHINA WARES,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are
BOULTING CLOTHS,
KENYEN'S MILL SAWS,
And the best country made
SYTHES and SICKLES.

NOTICE.

WE will attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke county, agreeably to an act of Assembly, entitled an act for perpetuating testimony and proceeding lands, on Friday, the 5th day of August next, to take depositions to establish the calls and boundaries of the following entry, "May 20th, 1780, Moses Kuykendall enters 1000 acres upon a T. W. on Licking creek, joining Gift's first survey, including a survey made for John Soverns and his improvement?"

and to do such other acts as we may deem necessary and according to law. We shall meet at the house of Martin Judy jun. near Bramblett's lick, and proceed to said improvement and other special calls in said entry.

W. SUDDUTH,
BENJ. ELY.

16th June, 1803. 3w*

POSTED by me, Saml. M'Millin, a justice of the peace for Harrison county, and in my possession, a Chestnut Sorrel Mare, three years old, fifteen hands high, no brands, has a blaze in her face; appraised to £12.

SAMUEL M'MILLIN.
May 7th, 1803. *

TAKEN up by Benjamin Martin, one

BAY HORSE,
Four years old, 14 hands high, a small star, no brands perceptible; appraised to forty-five dollars.

JOHN LEWIS.
Jeffamine county, 30th April.



FOR SALE,
A PART, or the whole of that valuable tract of

MILITARY LAND,
Lying three or four miles above the mouth of Kentucky river, on the Ohio, in M'Cool's bottom.—Those who wish to purchase, will apply to me in Lexington.—Prompt payment will be expected.

JAMES FISHBACK.

Bourbon County.
TAKEN up by Benjamin Hallock, living on Huston, and the Lime-stone road, near Douglass's mill A Bay Horse, four or five years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, shod before, no brand perceptible appraised to 26l.

WILLIAM CLARKSON, Jr.

March 22d, 1803.

A Copy, Teste

WILL. GARRARD jun. & C. C.

Clarke County.

TAKEN up by William Tugwell, lying on the waters of Fourmile creek near Myers's mill, one twa-bitten gray MARE, twelve years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, but not discoverable, but appears to be slightly hipshotten.—Appraised to 12l.

Certified.

* D. HAMPTON, J. P.

April 5th, 1803.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING,
And MANIFESTS,
For sale at this Office.

CHEAP GOODS

FOR CASH IN HAND.

SEITZ & JOHNSON
HAVE RECEIVED

Drab, Brown } Superfine Cloths,
Blue, Mixed, White, } Cashmere,
Blue, Drab, Counterpanes,
Furniture Dimity,
Fancycord,
Extra Silk Gloves,
3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2 & 5 lb. Pins,
Corking } do.
Apron Check,
Girth Webb,
Beaver Gloves,
Folk Paper,
Silk Binding,
Fringe,
Cotton Socks and Stockings,
Ink Powder,
Sewing Silk,
Coat Moles,
Nuns' Thread,
Clouds and Tacks,
Fish Hooks,
Thimbles,
Awl Blades,
Handfaw Files,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Smelling Bottles,
Knitting Pins,
Gun Flints,
Tumblers,
Salt Cellars,
Large White Plates,
Blue and Green do.
Cups and Saucers,
Bowls, Mugs, and Pitchers,
Wine Glasses,
Card of elegant Pen Knives,
Ladies' Elatic Garters,
Satin Shoes,
An elegant assortment of Neck lace,

A few set of Cast Weights.
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE
A very extensive, and well chosen cargo of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD,
GLASS,
QUEEN'S & CHINA } Wares.
IRON MONGERY,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, &c.

Is expected to arrive in all next month.

Lexington, 31st May, 1803.

A large quantity of SALT PETRE wanted, enquire as above.

FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB,

WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandise.

BLUE AND RED DYING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he carries on the

HEEL WRIGHT BUSINESS,

AND

BLUE DYING,

On High street, at the sign of the

Spinning Wheel, and will dye cotton, linen and wool, with warm dye,

which he will warrant to stand equal

to any dye in North America—the

deepest blue at four shillings and six pence per pound. My token is I. C.

Stamped on tin. Any person wishing

to prove either of the above colours

will please to wash them which will

convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

JOHN COLDWELL.

Lexington, June 7th, 1803. tf

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public,

that he continues to carry on the

BLUE DYING, on Main Cross

Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's

and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye

Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a

warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at

4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per

pound, which he will warrant to be

equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803. #

THE CHARACTER OF EDMUND BURKE,

By DOCTOR PAAR.

THERE is, I am aware, a certain wordy speaker, who, from his readiness and fluency, and showy exercitations, has obtained amongst the multitude the character of the consummate orator. Let the admirers of this man gnash their teeth with envy, while I speak what my soul dictates, of the eloquence of Burke—or Burke by whose sweetnes Athens herself would have been soothed, with whole amplitude and exuberance she would have been enraptured, and on whose lips that prolific mother of genius and science would have adorned, confessed the Goddess of Persuasion.

There were some among the Romans who esteemed a certain terseness and extensiveness of style and sentiment, provided it were labored and polished, and elegant, as truly attic; and held the more full, and grand, and commanding, and magnificent species of oratory in the highest contempt. Vain of their taste and sagacity, and insensible of the gradations, the transitions and variety of the Athenian style, such men had the audacity to condemn the harangues of Cicero himself as timid, oriental and redundant.—Men have not been wanting with us, who have crept into the same dull note, and repeated the same lifeless criticism of the eloquence of Burke. But let these vain pretenders to Attic taste, without the robustness of mind to tolerate its beauties, learn to think more highly of our illustrious orator; let them know that to imitate Burke is to speak Athenian like and well; and that even to have attained a relish for the charms is greatly to have advanced in literature.

Let me add, and it is much to the

purpose, that Burke, on whatever topic he touches, in the excursive range

of his allusions, appears a master of

the subject; and to have acquired a

deep and thorough insight into what

ever is excellent in elegant art or solid science.

Critics there are who

wish to separate eloquence from literature, and to ascribe the power of the orator to a certain natural talent improved by habit. While we congratulate these original and unlettered speakers, let us admire in Burke a mind by nature formed for eloquence, and impregnated with every subsidiary, by sedulous and unwaried application. He applied himself to classic literature, because he knew from that literature the orator was furnished with its choicer ornaments, and because he felt that it silently infused the spirit of speaking even English well.

Demosthenes is said to have been

a reader, and even an auditor of

Plato; and Cicero is confirmed in

this opinion by the choice and grandeur of his style. How deeply read

is Burke; what memory from the

orators and poets, so forcibly felt by

every man of letters in that strong

tincture of literature which pervades

with essential fragrance; all his com-

positions. His superior genius, like

that of Phidias, was no sooner exhib-

ited than felt; but observing how

much the brightest talents have been

obscured by negligence, he never re-

laxed his ardent assiduity a moment,

nor suffered the extent of his attain-

ments to damp his appetite for

more.

Few have the opportunity or the

but as another Demosthenes, are erudition, in philanthropy or piety, greatly deceived. In demosthenes, or in any of the qualities of a wife with a dignity which has scarcely been equalled, was combined a gravity and coolness which can never be surpassed. He who aspires only to be rapid, vehement and sonorous, without descending to plain narrative, cool statement, close argument, sacrifices reason to passion, and touches on the precincts of a frantic eloquence. It was the lot of Chat ham to owe whatever he possessed to a genius exercised by practice alone. The consequence was natural.—With infinite fluency and animation he insured the fate of Gallia, and while breathing consuming fire as a speaker, all the force and all the blaze of his eloquence was extinguished upon paper.

Far different Burke. To wing his flight to the sublime of eloquence, he has called in the labours of the closet. Burke would not that the fame of his powers should be circumscribed within the same poor limits that bound life; nor has he feared most certainly he has not shunned, that solemn sentence which posterity, who "extenuate nothing nor set down ought in malice," will hereafter pronounce upon his genius.

There are many, I know, who, though well convinced that the pen is the instructor of the tongue, and perfectly able to treat any subject upon paper with infinite correctness and art, yet when drawn from the shade of studious retirement into action, are not only incapable of delivering with clearness what they have very justly conceived, but exhibit the spectacle of absolute helplessness & fatuity. But Burke, though fully satisfied that nothing contributes more to good speaking than good writing, is equally prepared for both. The same powerful mind, the same divine and inextinguishable ardour which fires him in the senate, animates him in the solitude of composition; nor need he blush to say of his speeches what Thucydides had affirmed of his elaborate history.—"I give it to the public as an everlasting possession, and not as a contentious instrument of temporary applause."

There is an unwillingness in the world to shew that the same man has excelled in various pursuits; but Burke's compositions, diversified as they are in their nature, yet each excelling in its kind, who does not read with instruction and delight?—I have hitherto surveyed the merits of the orator; let us now view him as a critic and philosopher.

Criticism, which others would have been content to study as they found it, Burke has enlarged by his discoveries, illustrated by his multifarious learning, and treated with all the graces of a style most elegant & refined, yet not polished into insipidity by two curious a care. Often has it been lamented that the language of philosophers is usually so crabbed and uncouth as to deter readers of taste from the perusal of their labours. It fell to Burke by his purity and grace to purge off this inveterate rust, and to adapt to the knottiest and the subtlest disquisitions such a flowing ease, fertility and lustre of style, as the world had never witnessed.

With such illustrious proofs of his own powers, he has at once, by his precepts and example, instructed others to excel; for whether he luxuriates in speeches replete with the choicest phraseology and happiest periods, or bends his keen and subtle intelligence, or critical disquisition, such is the felicity of his labours, that he at once quickens the sagacity of his readers, while he stores their memory and fertilizes their fancy with invigorating and varied information.

On the morals of a man most conspicuously endowed with the more amiable and the severer virtues, I hold it needless to descant. The unspotted innocence, the firm integrity of Burke, want no emblazoning; and if he is accustomed to exact a rigorous account of the moral conduct of others, it is justified in one who shuns not the most inquisitorial scrutiny into his own.

I know what unsafe and treacherous ground I tread. Objectors, I am aware, are not wanting, who will exclaim, that I have lavished praise with too prodigal a hand—that I have been hurried away by my love and admiration of the man. I care not. The tribute I have paid him is little to his deserts—and would to God, that this little had come from any one who could more suitably have expanded & adorned it! This however I deliberately and steadily affirm—that of all other men who are, or who ever have been, eminent for energy and splendor of eloquence, or for skill and grace in composition, there is not one, who, in genius and

that no foreigner besides myself, ever

witnessed the scene I have related—the exploring of which, nearly cost me my life.

"The heat and want of air in the passages among the cells, so oppressed my strength and respiration, that I could scarcely walk or breathe when I left the prison. Sweat ran through every pore of my body. My clothes were to my coat sleeves wet through.

"I staid too long there, I went to St. Mark's as well as I could, and by the assistance of the trembling Dominic, waiting for my return, the blessed light of day, fresh air, and a few glasses Mafachino, I was enabled to get to my lodgings at the *Sendo di Francia*, on the side of the great Canal, near the Rialto, where I was for several hours extremely ill, and for several days much indisposed.

"It is not my purpose here, to enquire, whether the Venetian people are wicked, or the Venetian government wife, nor to settle the proportion of crimes and punishments in such a state as Venice. An Englishman cannot."

FROM THE BALANCE.

AGRICULTURAL.

DURING the season of summer harvest, the incessant toil of the husbandman, under the scorching heat of the sun, requires correspondent nourishment—and it has become customary, especially in this sultry and toilsome season, to make a copious use of ardent spirits. The pernicious effects of this growing practice are very numerous; but I can mention only one—by diminishing the strength of the laborer, it necessarily lessens the quantity of labor.

There is no real nourishment in ardent spirits; they operate merely as a stimulant, and as soon as their stimulating force is spent, correspondent languor and weakness succeed; so that the system is reduced as much below its ordinary tone, as it had been raised above it—therefore a plentiful use of spirits, however it may increase the momentary exertions of the laborer, cannot fail to unfit him for a steady and persevering course of hard labor; and it is a well established fact, that the plentiful drinker of rum, brandy or whiskey, will not, neither can perform the same quantity of labor, for a whole month, or even for a whole week together, which a man of equal strength of constitution is able to perform, who makes little or no use of spirits.

Whenever a farmer hires a laborer, he may pretty certainly calculate that his labor will be in the inverse ratio to the quantity of spirits he consumes; that is, the more he drinks, the less he will do. I well remember, when half a pint of spirits a day, was thought to be a large allowance for a mower or reaper, who performed more than laborers now do with the allowance of a pint or a quart.

Distilleries were not known in the world till modern times. Sacred history informs, that the reapers of Boaz, a wealthy farmer of Palestine, made use of vinegar and water. This drink was also used by the ancient Romans and Carthaginians. They supported, (says a writer) the fatigues of laborious marches, in the warm climates and seasons, and under a load of arms, which in some instances weighed sixty pounds, without any other liquor to allay their thirst, than vinegar and water.

A drink composed of vinegar and water sweetened with molasses and brown sugar, is cooling, nourishing and invigorating. It defends the human system, as well against putridity, as against the scorching beams of the sun; and is also very palatable to those who have been accustomed to it.

Happy would it be, if the farmer and others who pursue laborious callings, would be induced to substitute this cooling, nourishing, cheap and wholesome drink, for the "liquid fire," that is now in common use.

RESIGNATION.

A certain gentleman (who has not been long dead) was so entirely resigned to, and dependent on the will of Providence, that whatever accident happened to him, he not only said, but thought it was all for the better. He was going from Ireland to England, when stepping into the packet-boat, the entering rope broke; he fell into the pinace, and shattered his leg—"Well," said the honest gentleman, "it is all for the better," (which was his constant expression.) His friends asked him, how he could think breaking his leg, and the loss of his voyage, which might be followed by that of a suit in chancery he was going to attend, could be for the better?

"Providence (replied he) knows best: I am full of opinion it was for the better." He was carried back—the packet boat failed, foundered in her passage, and but one man saved.

FRANKFORT, July 6.

Monday last, the anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in this place with unusual festivity and joy. The day was ushered in by a salute from the artillery, and revolutionary music. At one o'clock the citizens repaired to Lee's Spring, about half a mile below town, where an elegant dinner was prepared for the occasion—At the two company sat down to dinner.

"What I now unfold, in regard to the prison in Venice, is known but to few people. I have reason to believe,

A great number of ladies honored the entertainment with their presence. After dinner the Declaration of Independence was read, and an oration commemorative of the occasion, was delivered by Harry Toulmin Esq. after which the following toasts were drank, accompanied by a discharge of artillery.

1. The day we celebrate—the birth day of Liberty.

2. The United States of America, free, sovereign, and independent—as they increase in strength, may they increase in republican virtue.

3. The Constitution of the United States, may those whose duty it is to disseminate its principle, never distort its meaning to answer party purposes.

4. The President of the United States whom his country delighteth to honor.

5. James Monroe, success to his mission—may it be conducted with national dignity, and terminate in national advantage.

6. The memory of our illustrious fellow citizen Gen. George Washington, the favor of his country—a monument more durable than marble or brads, erected in the breasts of his grateful countrymen.

7. The late revolutionary army, and the memory of all those who nobly sacrificed their lives to obtain our independence.

8. The memory of Benjamin Franklin, the darling of philosophy—the pride of his country, and the admiration of the universe.

9. The militia of the United States—may their spirit, patriotism, and discipline ever supersede the necessity of a standing army.

10. Monarchy and aristocracy—may they unite with their friends, sink into everlasting oblivion.

11. Freedom of speech and of the press—may they neither be fettered by power, nor degraded by licentiousness.

12. The Sun of Liberty—may it never cease to shed its cheering beams and genial influence, to warm the hearts and enlighten the minds of freemen.

13. The spirit of representative democracy—may it be preserved in all its purity, and cherished with enthusiastic ardour by every freeman.

14. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, the genuine sources of independence and prosperity—may they continue to increase and flourish in our infant country.

15. The state of Kentucky—as unanimous in her approbation of the pacific measures of the administration as to defend her rights, by an appeal to arms, should the government direct it.

16. The fair daughters of Columbia—may their smiles excite to deeds of worth, and their virtues reward them.

17. Western America—one in principle and interest with the rest of the Union.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President—Major General Charles Scott, our worthy fellow citizen.

By other Citizens—May the heart of man be the altar of Freedom, and the whole world her temple.

James A. Bayard—thanks for the offer of the innumerable legions of Delawares, to assist in affording our right to the Mississippi.

John Graham, our friend and countryman at the court of Spain.

After the toasts were drank, the company returned to town, happy in again having an opportunity of celebrating the birthday of Liberty, and evincing to the world the harmony and good order that pervades a mixed company of true republicans, on such an occasion. Throughout the whole day, every breast appeared to beat high for liberty, and seemed to express a determination to support the honor and dignity of the nation and government.

The evening was concluded with a ball, at which the smiles and virtues of the fair, and the decorum and valor of the youth seemed to preside.

The anniversary of Independence was celebrated by the neighboring citizens, at the house of Major Brock, forks of Leckhorn, on Monday last.—The day was spent with great hilarity and good humor, and after dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The day we celebrate—long may it be remembered, and may the spark of '76, this day blaze with unextinguishable ardour, throughout the regions of the earth.

2. The President of the United States—may he continue to deserve the approbation of a Republican people.

3. The Republican officers of government—long may their actions correspond with the Jeffersonian administration.

4. The individual states—may they be vigilant to prevent partyism from corroding the chain that binds the union.

5. The state governments—may each be considered as a prop to the general government, and each be supported by a Republican representation.

6. The workers of aristocratical factions—may they perish in their own machinations, and their successors be banished from the sun-shine of Liberty.

7. The American martyrs in the contest with Great Britain—may they live in our remembrance, and their principles be cherished by posterity.

6. Agriculture—may it flourish and may farmers feel their independence, and learn to estimate their own labors.

9. Commerce—may it extend to all nations who wish to trade on terms of reciprocity.

10. The navigation of the Mississippi—may this inestimable right be secured to Western America by the embassy of Mr. Monroe.

11. The ensuing election for congress and state—may suffrages be given from principle, and our representatives never betray our confidence.

12. Kentucky manufactures—may they increase and prosper, and meet with aid from citizens in general.

13. Public seminaries—may they increase in number, and liberally impart knowledge to the world.

14. An American militia—our pride in war, and security in peace.

15. Our abject friends—may we cherish their virtues.

16. The state of Kentucky—may she flourish in republicanism, or perish with its extinction.

17. The American Fair—may each assist in transmitting to posterity the love of liberty.

A shocking murder was committed on Monday last, a few miles from Shelbyville, on the body of a young woman of the name of Bean, by a negro fellow belonging to Mr. Stephen Smith, of Shelby county. The unfortunate girl was returning early in the morning to her father's, from a neighbour's house, where she had staid all night, when she was met by the unfeeling monster, who speedily put an end to her existence.

Her cries were heard by some persons at work in a cornfield near the spot, who are sorry to learn, were not sufficiently alarmed, instantly to desist from their labor and to fly to her assistance, until roused by the noise of a number of hogs contending for the carcass. The feelings of her unhappy parents must be excruciating indeed, and will, doubtless, draw a tear from the eye of humanity.

12. The Sun of Liberty—may it never cease to shed its cheering beams and genial influence, to warm the hearts and enlighten the minds of freemen.

13. The spirit of representative democracy—may it be preserved in all its purity, and cherished with enthusiastic ardour by every freeman.

14. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, the genuine sources of independence and prosperity—may they continue to increase and flourish in our infant country.

15. The state of Kentucky—as unanimous in her approbation of the pacific measures of the administration as to defend her rights, by an appeal to arms, should the government direct it.

16. The fair daughters of Columbia—may their smiles excite to deeds of worth, and their virtues reward them.

17. Western America—one in principle and interest with the rest of the Union.

CHEAP HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his Customers for their former patronage; and informs them, that from their encouragement, and the large supply of FURRS, he has just received, he is enabled to sell HATS at a more reduced price than any heretofore sold in the state of Kentucky. There will be a general assortment of CASTORS and BEAVERS kept up; together with every other kind of HATS.

JOHN LOWREY,
Main Cross Street,
Lexington.

N. B. A Quantity of BEAVER FURR For Sale.

July 11, 1803.

LEWIS SANDERS & CO.
HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of elegant and fashionable

FANCY GOODS.
A general assortment of Hardware, Iron-mongery, &c. China Tea sets complete, and other China wares. Glass and Queens' Ware. A good assortment of Grecian, Madeira and Sherry Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Acid, best Spanish Indigo and other dye stuffs. Shad, Mackarel, and Herrings. Wool and Cotton Cards. White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Whiting and Chalk, Prussian Blue, Patent Yellow.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By JAMES M. BRADFORD,
And for sale at this Office,

Price—50 cents.

A REPORT OF THE CASE,
NICHOLDS, &c. against WELLS.
Being the case of the County Court
Pre-emption.

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the business in Philadelphia, any orders for RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.
Gazette Office, 7
Lexington.



LEXINGTON, JULY 12.

"Conjugal love invigorates the mind."

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blythe, Mr. WILLIAM TODD, of this town, to Miss E. ELIZABETH LE GRAND, of the neighborhood.

DIED, on Sunday night last, SAMUEL P. WALLACE, infant Son of THOMAS WALLACE Esq. of this town.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from New-Orleans, we are informed, that the company in which he came, consisting of 26 men, were attacked by a party of robbers, 15 in number, well armed, about 35 miles on this side of Bayou-Pierre. The attack was made about day light--the robbers discharged near 20 guns without touching a man, and rushed into the camp. The company all left the ground, some without their saddlebags or cloathing, which were taken off by the villains.--The loss sustained is computed at between 4 & 5000 dollars. Next morning the company pursued the robbers, and overtook them in about 15 miles--they immediately prepared for battle, but the resolution displayed on the part of the robbers, and the company having only two or three guns, all in bad order, induced them to retreat.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

From Port-Republican.

Capt. Burbank, of the brig *Lovely Lass*, arrived at New-York, has communicated the following intelligence:

That he sailed from Port-Republican on the 7th inst. a few days previous to

which the brigand troops to the number

between 3 & 400, (as was reported)

marched from Leogane and encamped on

the plains within 6 miles of the town--

That a number of French troops, in

which were included the marines of the

ships of war in port, were sent out to

engage them, and that a partial-battle

had been fought, in which the French

gained no superiority. The blacks still

held their ground, and the issue was un-

decided when Capt. B. failed. The A-

mericans in the town were stationed in

the fort. There were at Port-Republic-

an, four ships of the line and six frig-

ates, and a number of frigates cruising

in the Bate, which prevented the bri-

gand barges from coming out. About

1000 troops arrived during his stay there,

in detached transports from France.

Capt. B. also states, that 25 of the

French inferior officers deserted in one

night, and joined the blacks.

Three American schooners (whale fish-

ermen) belonging to Nantucket, one of

which was commanded by Capt. David

Folger, have been taken by the French

national schooner *Telegraphe*, off Aux-

Cayes, carried into Jacmel and condemned.

The crews' were put into jail at

the latter place, where six of them had

died. This intelligence Capt. Burbank

received from Capt. Folger, who came

to Port-Republican, with an appeal to

the superior court at that place, but

which sanctioned the decree of the court

at Jacmel. The plea for condemnation

was for trading with the brigands.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

Cape Francois, June 6, 1803.

"A French Frigate, which passed

this port yesterday, bound to Port-au-

Prince, coming from Brest in 26 days

passage, announces to us the continua-

tion of peace, brings 350 troops, and

1,300,000 francs, and confirms the fa-

vorable disposition of France towards her

colonies."

Extract of a letter from a gentle-

man at Cape Francois, dated 29th

May, to his friend in this city.

"Of late we have received no

alarm from the brigands, and we an-

ticipate shortly the hour of peace.

One circumstance to establish this

expectation, with "confirmation

strong" is a commercial treaty lately

formed between government and a

large body of brigands. They come

in daily with large supplies of pro-

duce, and return to the mountains

unmolested. All the ships of war

have sailed from hence for France.

WAGGON MAKERS.

I WANT immediately, a number of

JOURNEYMEN WAGGON

MAKERS,

Who are good workmen; to such I

will give constant employ, and good wa-

ges. Also three or four APPRENTI-

CES.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

July 11th, 1803.

FOR SALE.

MY TWO STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

ON Mulberry street, in Lexington;

together with five acres of

LAND, on which is a Brick-Yard

and Apple Orchard. Also, three

OUT LOTS, of five acres each.

For terms enquire of the subscriber,

living on the premises.

GEORGE LEIBY.

Lexington, July 11, 1803.

*2w

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Fayette county, made at their last June term, in a suit wherein Innis B. Brent and Thomas Love are complainants, and Wilton Hunt and others are defendants--will be sold for ready money, at Pollethwait's tavern, in Lexington, on the third day of August next,

TWO UNIMPROVED IN LOTS,

Situated in the said town, on Main street, opposite to the lots of Henry Clay and Thomas Hart jun. The state of the title will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES MORRISON, {
WILLIAM LEAVY, }
JOHN W. HUNT, }
11th July, 1803.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFAC-

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business next door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Marshal's tavern, Main street. He has just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of first qualified imported Boot Legs and English Ben Soals. Any gentleman may be furnished with Boots or Shoes, done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by applying as above.

FOR SALE

200 Acres of Land, a good Fulling Mill, with all its utensils on Howard's creek, Clarke county. Also, a first rate Seat for a Merchant Mill, with the Dam and Race and a place for the Mill all ready, and plenty of Stone on the spot for building. A good Dwelling House, and Still House, and other improvements. Excellent Springs that never fail. There is 21 feet fall can be had, and plenty of water in the season for two pair of stones. It is within two miles of Boonsborough, and the fame of Combs's ware-house, and good waggon roads to each. Some indulgence can be given to the purchaser, and part property taken. A general warranty deed will be given, and further particulars made known by the subscriber, living on the place.

W.M. TAYLOR.

N. B. The Fulling Business will still be carried on as usual. *2w

LEXINGTON, July 11th, 1803.
PROPOSALS
Br Jacob E. LERRE,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
AN APPEAL.

To all that doubt or disbelieve the

Truths of the Gospel,

Whether they be

Deists, Arians, Socinians, or Nominal Christians.

In which

The true Grounds and Reasons of the

whole Christian Faith and Life,

are plainly and fully demon-

strated.

By * * * * * A. M.

The Third Edition.

THE Editor has declined giving

the Author's name, for the same

reason as that given by John Payne,

who, speaking of our Author in the

Preface of a Book he had translated

from the Latin, says--

"As the fittest key to unlock the treasures of this Heavenly Book, and lay them open to common use, it may be necessary to shew, in general, the Ground and Nature of CHRISTIAN REDEMPTION; and it can scarcely be done with more power of conviction, than in the following extracts, from the writings of a great divine, whose name is not mentioned, because names have been known to endear error, and to keep the eyes shut, from the sight of truth."

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will contain upwards of 100 pages, large Duodecimo; printed on a Type of which this is a specimen, and on good paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be Fifty Cents, each copy--One moiety at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the work.

III. It shall be put to Press as soon as 250 Copies are subscribed for, and finished without delay.

IV. Subscribers' names shall be added as Patrons of the work.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 24th, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Proposals will be received at Vincennes, by the Governor of the Indiana Territory, until the 30th day of September next ensuing, for Leasing, for the term of Four Years, commencing on the 1st day of December 1803, the SALTY SPRINGS near the Wabash, lately ceded by the Indians to the United States.

The following conditions will be required on the part of the United States. Viz.

I. No rent shall be demanded for the first year of the lease; but the lessees shall pay to the United States, one thousand bushels, equal to fifty thousand pounds merchantable salt, for the annual rent of each succeeding year: the salt to be delivered at the works, in such quantities, and at such time, and times within the year, as shall be fixed by the terms of the lease.

II. The lessees shall establish, within the first year, kettles, for the purpose of making salt of the aggregate contents of at least eight thousand gallons; and they shall, within the second year, increase the quantity to fifteen thousand gallons, and during the remainder of the lease, keep up and employ kettles of the said aggregate contents of fifteen thousand gallons: the kettles remaining on hand at the expiration of the lease, to be valued and paid for to the lessees, if the lease shall not be renewed.

III. The lessees shall be bound, annually, and each year after the end of the first year, to manufacture at least the quantity of salt which shall be agreed on by the terms of the lease; and to sell the whole quantity which, during the four years of their lease, they shall manufacture, at a price not greater than that fixed by the said terms: and in order to prevent any combination or evasion, the United States reserve to themselves the right of purchasing the whole at that price.

IV. For the purpose of assisting the lessees in the purchase of kettles, and erection of the works, the United States shall advance two thousand five hundred dollars; to be repaid at the end of the lease, with interest, at the rate of six per cent. a year, from the expiration of the first year of the lease.

V. The lessees shall give bond with approved security, for the fulfilment of the agreement, and for the re-payment of the money.

The persons who intend to lease, will state in the proposals, the quantity of salt which they will agree to make annually, and the price at which they will engage to sell the same: it being intended, the other terms being equal, and the security indisputable, to lease the spring to those who shall engage to sell the greatest quantity of salt at the lowest price.

Should any persons, otherwise desirous to lease, think the quantity of kettles, as stated in the second article, to be greater than they can establish; they may, in their proposals, state the quantity, expressed in gallons, of the contents, which they would agree to establish and keep up.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
1803 Secretary of the Treasury.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

Robert Barr, complainant,

Against

Montgomery Bell & Daniel M'Vicar, def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Montgomery Bell having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of the order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that it be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy, Teste



ORIGINAL.

RELIGION.

OH blest Religion! heavenly fair!
Thy kind, thy healing power
Can sweeten pain, alleviate care,
And gild each gloomy hour.

When dismal thoughts and boding
fears,
The trembling heart invade:
And all the face of nature wears
An universal shade:

They sacred dilates can assuage
The tempest of the soul;
And ev'ry fear shall lose its rage
At thy divine controul.

Through life's bewilder'd darksome
way,
Thy hand unerring leads;
And o'er the path thy heavenly ray
A cheering lustre sheds.

When feeble reason tir'd and blind,
Sinks hopeless and afraid;
Thou, blest supporter of the mind!
How pow'rful is thy aid?

O! let my heart confess thy power,
And find thy sweet relief;
To brighten ev'ry gloomy hour,
And soften ev'ry grief.

SONG FOR THE GENTLEMEN.
Being a Parody on "THE MAID WITH
ELBOWS BARE."

The Beau with Breeches High.

LET tasteless females chant their lays,
To please old fashion's swains so fly;
The talk remains for me, to praise
The present beau with breeches high.

His dimpled cheek, his night-grown hair,
His tawny lips, his roving eye,
Such charms I prize, I do declare,
But not so much as breeches high.

With waistcoat short—few girls might
see,
Something 'twould make their pulses
But first-rate ladies bend the knee,
Before the beau with breeches high.

Some fellows shew the haunches shape—
A fashion too, you can't deny;
But huge cravats conceal the nape
Of ev'ry beau with breeches high.

Let him, in that gay spencer robe,
Which hue resembles neither sky,
Reflect, a heart he ne'er will probe,
Unless he keeps his breeches high.

When winter storms are drear and cold
And snow and rain from mountains
fly;
When vests and cloaks the limbs enfold,
Still struts my beau with breeches high.

When summer's scorching heats prevail,
And sweat thro' ev'ry pore doth fry,
Still, still my beau will never fail,
To strut with graceful breeches high.

In winter, summer, fall or spring—
In weather either wet or dry—
In day or night—the charms I sing,
Of my sweet beau with breeches high.

DIVERSITY.

A YOUNG man was recommended to Bishop Burnet for ordination. As his Lordship stammered a little, he desired his chaplain to examine the candidate. The first question proposed was "Why did Balaam's ass speak?" Because his master had an impediment in his speech, answered the young man, which put an immediate end to the examination.

A creditor, who had long been seeking in vain for an interview with a debtor, at length lately met him in Park Lane. The former who was on horseback, reproached the latter with his want of principle; but he told him, without the smallest embarrassment, that he was then on his way to his house, in order to settle with him. The other turned his horse's head immediately to accompany him: upon which the debtor walking by his side admired the beauty of the horse, and asked his creditor would he sell him. "Yes, for ready money," was the reply. Oh! I want him for my wife, and the money will be paid on the nail; but can he trot? I wish you would put him out a little. The horse was accordingly put into a smart trot, and no sooner was at a distance from the debtor, than the latter slipped down one of the streets, on the side of the lane, and made his escape.

ON GAMING.

To how many bad passions, to how many base arts, does it give rise? what violent agitations of the mind, sometimes bursting into rage and frenzy, does it occasion? What a shameful traffick of gain

does it form among persons, whom their rank in life, and their connection in Society, ought to have raised above the thoughts of enriching themselves by such dishonourable means! How many friendships has it broken! How many families has it ruined? In what deadly catastrophes has it often terminated! The gambler sits down at the fatal table with eager spirits and mighty hopes—behold him when he rises—a wretch, haggard and forlorn, cursing his fate, and, from despair of retrieving his ruined fortune, driven perhaps to entertain the horrid thought of ending his own existence!

Fayette County, Kentucky,

At a meeting of the board of Commissioners appointed to perpetuate testimony, on the 29th day of March 1803,

RESOLVED, That the stated meetings of the board shall be on the first Monday in every month, commencing on the first Monday in May, and ending in October; and that they will adjourn from day to day at each meeting, until the business before them is finished—and that notice thereof be given in the public News-Paper.

Teste LEVI TODD, C.B.C.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the first Tuesday in August next, I shall meet with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procisioning lands," at the dwelling house of Aaron Forman, on the waters of Stoner in Bourbon country, and from thence proceed to a spring, rising at the root of an elm tree, called for in the following entry, to wit—"Peter Cafey enters

2000 acres upon a treasury warrant, about two miles East of Gist's creek, a branch of the main fork of Stoner's fork of Licking creek, to include two cabbins and a spring, rising at the root of an elm tree, said cabbins built by David Williams,"

then and there to take the deposition of sundry witnesses to perpetuate the improvements and special calls contained in said entry; and in case the business cannot be finished on that day, to continue from day to day until completed, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and in conformity to the said re-cited act.

PETER CASEY.

June 24th, 1803. 3

BOURBON CIRCUIT;

May Term, 1803.

William Tilley and Rachel

his wife, John Smith and

Ruth his wife, Elijah Hop-

per and Catharine his wife,

John Hall and Mary his

wife, & John Bafeman, an

infant under the age of

twenty-one years, by the

said Joshua Hall, his next

friend, the said Rachel,

Ruth, Catharine, Mary, &

John being some of the

heirs and distributees of

John Bafeman, deceased,

Against

John Cockey Owings,

Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of their next November term, & answer the complainant's bill; that copy of this order be inserted eight weeks successively in some one of the Gazettes of this state; another copy posted at the door of the court-house, in Paris, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

* [A copy] THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.

May Term, 1803.

David Williamson, Complainant,

Against

John Edwards, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered

his appearance herein agreeably

to the act of Assembly and rules of

this court, and it appearing to the

satisfaction of the court that he is

not an inhabitant of this common-

wealth, on the motion of the complain-

ant by his counsel, it is ordered that

he do appear here on third day of

the next November term, and an-

swer the complainant's bill; that a

copy of this order be inserted eight

weeks successively in some one of

the Gazettes of this state; that an-

other copy be posted at the court-hou-

se in Paris, and at the front door

of the Presbyterian meeting house in

Paris some Sunday immediately after

divine service.

A copy, Teste,

THO. ARNOLD, C.R.C.C.

June 23d, 1803.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.

May Term, 1803.

Daniel Wood, living

on Two mile creek, in Clark county, one

black HORSE, about fifteen hands,

tight, a star in his forehead—had be-

fore his hind feet white, about five

years old. Appraised to 25.

Certified,

A. EUBANK, J.P.

October 7, 1803.

A LETTER,

Defending the important doctrine of the

TRINITY,

For sale at this Office.

PROPOSALS,
By JAMES M. BRADFORD,
For Publishing by Subscription,

N O T E S

ON THE NAVIGATION

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI;

WITH NINE PLATES

Laying down the most difficult passa-

ges in the River.

FAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS

AND OBSERVATION;

And corrected after several voyages,

in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200

COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

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